

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Value to the Farmer-How and When It May Be Applied,

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But how much more must it be so-if meh a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another-for lime, which exists in such a It says: large proportion, to be anything but indispensable. And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of hav one eighth part is lime; in the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime; in the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the notash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 30 to 70 per cent. And there is not one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash these are supposed to be food for plants; why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be so considered. Thus writes that excellent authority, Henry wart, in The American Agriculturist. He also is anthority for the follow-

a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestone and make lime, and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. Now lime a very active chemical substance This will be seen if some of it is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a large quanti-ty of gas will be evolved. In the end there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on il that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants.

If we put some lime on a dead animal or on any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matters thus decomposed then be-coming good manure and useful food for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied, as it usually is in the fall when the land is prepared for wheat and grass and clover seeding. But the chemist may take some sand or other mineral matter and mix lime with it, and then for sugar experiments is maintained add water, and the lime will dissolve quite a considerable quantity of this mineral matter, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash, or the phosphate, or magnesia, or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now this is a small part of the natural history of lime, as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we must realize its value to the farmer, quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. crop is most convenient for it, it is a Wall street" if ever a man was. Oh, if its good effects on the soil. The freshly | buildings !-Rural New Yorker. burned lime only is used, and 20 to 40 shels per acre is the usual quantity It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each, two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air, shower of rain, when it is easily suread onite evenly-so as to just whiten the surface-with a long handled shovel. But when lime is thus used for the wheat, it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

TOMATOES FOR THE GREENHOUSE. A Report on Varieties Tested at the Verment Experiment Station.

L. R. Jones, writing from the Verment station to Rural New Yorker, gives this information concerning tomatoes for greenhouse culture. He says: The Essex Hybrid is and has been

the standard variety with us for forcing. It has medium size, smooth and firm fruit, and yields as well as if not better than any other variety we have ever tried. It has as little black rot as any ing some of the newer varieties.

The Early Minnesota has done well in our house this season, but as this is our first trial of it we don't wish to be too positive in praising its merits. It has some very meritorious qualities, was the first to ripen, both in the house and garden, and was only very slightly affected with the rot. It bears a large grop of medium size, smooth, round and firm fruit, which is of the very best quality, but is too seedy to suit some people. As to meatiness, it is not up to ndard, whereas the Essex Hybrid may be considered as near the standard as perhaps it is necessary to get.

The Ignotum has been a very good forcing variety, but we shall discard it from our houses in the feture as being unprofitable. It is very badly affected with the rot, and does not grow smooth enough to suit us. This variety has suffered the most from the rot of any we

have grown this year. The Dwarf Champion we shall try in or houses this winter. We have had it In the houses during the summer, and it has done remarkably well. The plant itself is strong and vigorous, and as lit-"tle affected with physiological troubles, like ordema, as any. It is a great cropper and the fruit is of the best, both as regards quality and meatiness, and the rot has not materially affected it. The dwarf habit of the plant, too, permits of closer planting than the larger kinds. We shall make a thorough trial of these three varieties, the Essex Hybrid, the Early Minnesota and the Dwarf Champion, in our house this winter.
In our gardens this year we had sev

eral varieties that are especially adapted to our conditions. We had the Acme, Beauty, Paragon, Matchless, Golden Queen, Maule's New Imperial and the ew Stone, besides others. The Golden Queen is a yellow and may not be suitable for the markets, but as a home fruit it cannot be surpassed. Maule's New Imperial is a new variety well worthy of trial. It is a good cropper, of large, smooth, firm fruit. The Stone is another very promising new variety, good for the general crop.

Corn Harvesting Machines.

There remains no doubt but that corn harvesting machines have come to stay. The New England Homestead reports that nearly 10,000 of one make alone have been sold this year, in addition to an immense number of other machines.

The machines will doubtless be much improved, and only after a corn harvester has been actually used for one or two years by the farmer in doing practical work can it be said to be an assured success. The McCormick, for inmce, which cuts and hinds the corn in bundles, harvested 100 acres of corn in 1890, and was supposed to be perfect then, but before it was put in the hands of the farmers the manufacturers felt it necessary to spend four years upon it and to test it all the way from the sugar cane of Texas and Louisiana to the 16 foot corn in the Wabash bottoms, the squaw corn of Dakota and the Yankee corn of Vermont.

A machine to husk corn and put it

the wagen box has now been de vised. The idea is old and it remains to be seen whether this latest caudidate The best farmed localities in the will be a success. Years ago such a ma-world are those where the soil contains chine would have had a large market, but now the farmers recognize that cornstalks, if properly cut, cured and fed, are worth just as much per acre as the best hay. The demand for a ma-chine of this type will be limited to those farmers who are still willing to waste their corn fodder, or only partially utilize it by turning the stock into the cornfields after placking the ears.

Agricultural Experiment Stations. In this country the first agricultural experiment station was begun at Wes-leyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1875, though similar work had been previously carried on at some of the agricultural colleges. California, North Carolina und New Jersey were among the first states to organize experiment

In 1887 congress passed what is popularly known as the Hatch act, which gives to each state and territory \$15,000 a year from the national treasury for the maintenance of an agricultural experiment station. Agricultural experiment stations are now in operation under the act of congress March 2, 1887, in all the states and territories. Alaska is the only section of the United States which has no station. In each of the states of Alabama, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York a separate station is maintained wholly or in part by the state funds, and in Louisiana a station mainly by funds contributed by sugar planters. In several other states sub-stations have been established. Excluding the branch stations, the total num ber of stations in the United States is 54. Of these 51 receive the appropriation provided for in the act of congress already mentioned.

Wasted Time and Force. Not long since we saw a New England farmer plowing. His fields were small and surrounded by big stone walls. His team barely got started before they were stopped by a big wall that marked And as the season is approaching when the land is in the best condition for the the farm. At least 15 per cent of time application of lime, as lime is most and force were wasted in turning. Now soluble in cold water, and the wheat that man is suffering from the "curse of stion for all of us if it is not advisa- his ancestors had only been Dutchmen ble to so use it, and gather the fruits of and used those stones to make farm

Protection For Tender Plants. The best method of protection depends on what kind of plants are to be protected. For decidnous plants a barrel, well ventilated and filled with dry leaves or hay, and so covered as to keep out all water, a Rural New Yorker correspondent has always found good. Figs may thus be kept outdoors. like rhododoudrens, kalmias and tender conifers, a thorough shading with evergreen boughs is as good as anything. It seems to be the change from cold to the direct rays of the sun toward spring that are most prolific of mischief.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT

"I was a full fledged M. D. once and never should have thought of adopting my present profession if it hadn't been for a queer accident when I first hung out my

"I had a rich neighbor, a man I was bound to propitate, and the very first call Chicago to meet representative leaders I had after days of waiting for patients of the gray to arrange details for a peticured the mare and took in my shingle. They form together the officers and di for from that day to this I've never pre-scribed for a human being. I had won a reputation as a veterinary surge to and had to stick to it. But that is neither here nor there. Only if you think allimals can't and the ground occupied by both armies show gratitude and affection perhaps you'll in the contest will be gone over by the change your mind.

a wonderful chap with all kinds of ania women'd chap win an almas of ammals, and I thought perhaps I could work out of my part of it and leave that for him. I never did, for Dick's a cotton broker in New York new, and I should have to begin all over again to make a first rate physiciau. But that's what I meant to be then.

The very next day after Dick came I

"Hebe was a favorite elephant—a splendid creature and worth a small fortune.
"Well, I confess I besitated. I distrusted my own ability and dreaded the result. But Dick was determined to go, and go we did. When we got out of the cars, Barnum himself was there with a splendid pair of matched grays. He eyed no very dublousty, 'I'd forgotten you were such a little fellow,' he said in a discouraged tone. 'I'm afraid you can't help her.' His distrust put me on my mettle.

penetrated the tender part of her foot. She was in Intense agony and almost with the pain.

with the pain.

"Long before we reached the enclosure in which she was we could hear her piteous trumpeting, and when we entered we found her on three legs, swinging the hurtfoot slowly backward and forward and uttoring long cries of anguish. Such dumb miscry in her looks—poor thing!

"Even Dick qualled now. 'You can never get near her,' he whispered. 'She'll kill you sure.'

hever get near her, he whispered. 'She'll kill you sure.'

'Her keeper divined what he said.'Don't you be afraid, sir, he called out to me. 'Helpe's got some.'

'I took my box of instruments from Mr. Barnum.

''I like your pluck, my boy,' he said heartily, but I own that I felt rather quoer heart in the heart heart is the heart heart heart in the like your pluck.

and shaky as I went up to the huge beast.

"The men employed about the show came around us curiously, but at a respectful and eminently safe distance, as I bent down to examine the foot.

ful and eminently safe distance, as I bent down to examine the foot.

"While I was doing so, as gently as I could, I felt, to my horror, a light touch on my hair. It was as light as a woman's, but as I turned and saw the great trunk behind me it had an awful suggestiveness.

"She's only curling your hair,' sang out the keeper. 'Don's mind her.'

"I shall have to cut, and cut deep,' said I by way of reply.

and I by way of reply.

"He said a few words in some lingo which were evidently intended for the elephant's understanding only. Then he shouted, with the utmost coolness, 'Cutaway!'
"The man's faith inspired me. There

he stood, absolutely unprotected, directly in front of the great creature and quietly jabbered away to her as if this were an ev-Well, I made one gash with the knife. I felt the grasp on my hair tighten percep-tibly, yet not ungently. Cold drops of per-spiration stood out all over me.

'Shall I cut again?' I managed to call 'Cut away!' came again the encour-

aging response.
"This stroke did the work. A great mass of fetid matter followed the passage of the knife; the abscess was lanced. We relaxed, the elephant drew a long, almost human, sigh, and—well, I don't know what happened next, for I fainted dead away. Dick must have finished the busi-ness and picked up me and my tools. I

after this happened that I was called to
western Massachusetts to see some fancy
horses. Barnum's circus happened to be
geous, farsecing man to whose mind a there. You may be sure that I called to inquire for my distinguished patient.

"'Hebe's well and hearty, sir,' the keep-which his great popularity and the conwhich his construction in it.

er answered me. "Come in and see her;
she'll be glad to see you."
"Nonsense!" said I, though I confess I
had a keen curiosity to see if she would
know me as I stepped into the tent.
"There she stood, the hearty, as well as

ever. For a moment she looked at me indifferently, then steadily and with interest. She next reached out her trunk and laid it caressingly first on my shoulder and then on my hair—how vividly her touch brought back to my mind the cold shivers I endured at my introduction to her!—and

OLD UNCLE TOM.

The Original of Mrs. Stowe's Novel Almost Reduced to Starvation.

New Labor Proposition. cmarole has lately speeches he defended the grain bill drafted by Count Kanitz and in another speech he came out in favor of bimetalism, protective tariffs and the introduction of an eight hour day upon all of the imperial docks and wharves, to go into effect April 1, 1896.

At present the employees work ten hours. An eight hour day, he argued, running from 7 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a quarter of an hour for breakfast and the same length of time for dinner, closing the works at 8 o'clock, would give the

men time for daylight recreation He strongly urged a trial of this system. If it should prove to be detrimental to the work after a trial of six months' duration, he said, it could be abandoned and the existing system re sumed .- New York Journal.

A New National Park. A dozen generals and other officers who were the blue have gone south from who didn't come was to his barn to see tion to congress to make the battlefield what was the matter with his sick mare. of Vicksburg a national military park. rectors of the Vicksburg Military Park association, organized last month. battlefield will be accurately located, and the ground occupied by both armies members of the association. It is hoped "When I'd been in business a year or by this united action congress may be two, I sent for my brother Dick. He was ciently large to convert the battlefield into a suitable monument honoring the soldiers of both sides who died on the historic spot. - Atlanta Constitution.

Oklahoma is the latest candidate for "The very next day after Dick came I got a telegram from P. T. Barnum. I'd been down there once or twice to his own stables, and he had a good deal of faith in ulation is 250,000 or more and she now ulation is 250,000 or more and she now The dispatch was: ulation is 250,000 or more and she now has an assessed valuation of \$30,000. 000, she would make a much more cred-Hebe was a favorite elephant—a splen- itable state than either Arizona or New

distrost put me on my mettie.

"'Mr. Barnum,' said I, getting into the carriage, 'If it comes to a hand to land light between Hole and me, I don't believe an extra foot or two of height would help me any."

"He laughed outright and began telling me how the elephant was hurt. She had stepped on a nail or bit of iron and it had

A COMMERCIAL DAY.

CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN COMMER-CIAL LIBERTY.

For nearly 20 years the people of the United States have included in patriotic centennial celebrations. From the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 the struggle for American liberty has been thus com-memorated, while in 1889, with imposing ceremony, was recalled the inau-guration in New York of George Washington as first president. By history and oratory the country has been made fa-miliar with the story of its freedom from foreign control and of the commencement of its government. The 19th of December next is a date pregnant with 100 years of progress and development. Our prior centennials presented upon the national canvas the picture of the formation of the institutions under which the people might govern themselves. The 19th of December celebrates the results of that government and of those institutions for the first

It is difficult at this time to grasp the situation which Washington, as first president, had to meet. The republic was exhausted by the seven years' war of the Revolution. The jenlous colonies, now states, were not able to work together harmoniously. We had no foreign commerce; our internal trade was in its infancy. On the one hand, Great Britain was a powerful and most dangerous neighbor by land and had control of the seas; and, on the other, the people were mad with a frenzy for France and the principles of the French revolution. Ansprayed out the foot, packed it with oakum and bound it up. The relief must have been immediate, for the grasp on my hair minent simply on account of this insane frenzy for the French revolutionists. It is not difficult at this day to form a judgment as to what would have been the result of such a struggle. France could have rendered us no assist-"It must have been a year and a half ance and England would either have

At this jancture that calm, courageous, farseeing man to whose mind and character we owe everything periled which his countrymen had in him by resisting the French frenzy and encountering the public clamor and distrust in an effort to establish commercial relations with Great Britain. He selected for this difficult and unpopular mission the first chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Washington felt that the emergency required more than diplomatic talent or legislative skill. He felt that it needed profound legal acquirements, calm judgment and then sie slowly lifted up her foot, now whole and healthy, and showed it to me. That's the sober truth!"—Exchange.

lofty character, such as could be found only in the head of that majestic tribunal whose decisions and influence have nal whose decisions and influence have excited the wonder and admiration of the statesmen and jurists of the world.

No ordinary man, and no man unless possessing great dignity both of office George Harris, the old negro who is the original Uncle Tom in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's of St. James. John Jay, in connection Cabin," is living in Lexington, Ky., at 57 Race street, in a destitute condition. He will be 84 years old next March, and is very feeble. His condition is pitiable, being too proud to beg, and going many days without food.

In an interview he said that he had been living on 5 cents a day. The negroes, for whose freedom he worked for Cabin," is living in Lexington, Ky., at and collaboration with Alexander Hamgross, for whose freedom he worked for never was such a contrast between emyears, do not appreciate his labors in bassadors as between Chief Justice Jay, their behalf. They have made no effort envoy extraordinary to promote the to save him from starvation, and were commercial treaty with our then most it not for a few white friends he would starve to death.—New York Recorder.

detested enemy, Great Britain, and Gestarve to death.—New York Recorder. States—the one struggling to obtain for tral locomotives. his distressed, embarrassed and bankrupt country peace and honor; the other been stumping Prussian Saxony in the seeking to carry the torch of revolution interests of the agrarians. In one of his among our people and to involve them in the horrors of a European conflict in which they had no interest and from which they could by no possibility derive benefit.

Jay's arrival in London was an event. English statesmen were just grasping the future possibilities of the relations with the mother country in her Enropean entanglements of this new nation of their own kin across the seas. were looking not for enemies, but for allies. Always, as English statesmen are, students of the development of the principles of Magna Charta and the bill of rights, they saw the possibilities of the future of this new anthority in government overriding kings and parlia-ments by its decisions—the supreme court of the United States. Its majesty, its dignity and its power appea their imagination in the person of Chief Justice John Jay. It is the unwritten story of impressions, associations and influences of the day which makes the

history of nations. We have the Jay treaty. We read of the abuse and condemnation with which it and its author were received in this country. We know the thinly veiled hatred which England held for our country, and we wonder how the treaty was obtained by which such marvelous coucessions under all the conditions were secured, and we wonder still more why its benefits were not appreciated. The freedom of the seas for American ships, free intercourse by our inland lakes and rivers, free access to the ports of Great Britain and its colonies, the protection of the American flag for our citizens, their ships and their trade, the opening of the ports of the world to American enterprise and commercial genius, the untranumeling of our territorial growth by the removal of all British troops from the western posts-these were the results of the treaty obtained by Chief Justice Jay from the British govern-

ment. New York, then, as now, the commercial center of the republic, apprecinted the treaty. So did the commercial men of Boston and Philadelphia. Against it were arrayed all the French freuzy, the agricultural population, which constituted eight-tenths of our people, and the west and the south. For was every statesman whose name has survived the century. It was ratified and went into effect, as no other great measure ever was ratified and went into effect in a free country, against the desires and the judgment and the expressions of the people, by the power and influence of George

Washington.

From the year of its ratification began American commerce. New shipyards were constructed, and a fleet of

American merchantmen was seen upor the sens. In the harbors of Great Britain and all the continental nations of Europe and in the ports of the crient appeared this strange flag, under which the merchants and the traders of the world began to discover that there sail-Channey Depew Writes the History of cd a new, most enterprising and most Our Progress From the Time of Wash- adventurous recruit to the ranks of the ington-Dec. 19 the Day of Celebration. trade and commerce of the world, Through the gateway but partly opened by the Jay treaty came a volume trade which liberalized the laws and broke down the time benered restric tions of the centuries. While Europe felt the influence in a hundred ways, and most beneficially, of the American addition to her markets, we, on the other hand, started upon that career of commercial with the world and internal trade with ourselves which, in a century, has outstripped the soldevenests of the ages, The figures of American commerce from 1795 to 1895 are romance and reality, fiction and fact. They rerle mathema-tics poetical, and they make poetry nuties.

Such in brief outline is the story to be commemorated on the 19th of December. It should appeal to avery commercial body in the United States. At that time the seed was planted of which each of them is the growth. It should be "commercial day" from one end of "commercial day" from one end of feating. of them is the growth. It should be Such strange dinner saver he is fante tending "commercial day" from one end of I fear me at Fift will set see his ending. this country to the other, in reverent recognition of the origin of American commerce and the creation of the conditions under which every board of trade and chamber of commerce exists in the United States today.—Channesy M. Depew in New York Son.

Plea In Philladelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The export denortment of Martin Fuller & Co's abattoir in West Philadelphia was dam-aged by fire to the extent of \$20,000. Large quantities of lard, tallow and dress-ed meet ready for shipment were destroy-ed. The loss is covered by Insurance.

Fifteen Lives Lost at Sea-

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Particulars of the loss of the Italian back Brom Carlo off the Horn have reached this city. The back collided with the British ship Condor, and it is now known that not only was the Brom Carlo sunk, but that only four of her 19 men were saved.

Turkeys For Cleveland and Wates, MONTHEAL, Nov. 19 .- Thomas Rowley of St. Agnes de Dundee, Que., claims to have two turkers, each 2 years old, whose aggregate weight is 116 pounds. One is to be sent to President Cleveland for Thanksgiving day and the other to the Prince of Wales.

More People Poisoned, GLOVEISVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Three nore families in this city are suffering from exting poisoned head cheese bought at a ment newket. Through active efforts of physicians no lives have been lest. The board of health has taken action in th

matter.
Shot Bimself In the Head. GLOVERSVILRE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Abram Frank, Jr., 62 years old, a well known citigen, committed suicide by shooting him self with a revolver in the head. Frank left home apparently in good spirits, and no cause is assigned for the deed.

A Novelty Anyway, For president, Senator William Eat-emup Chardler. Platform, Down with the Prince of Wales!-Chicago Recent.

Thought He May Have Been Polyoned. SANDY HILL N. Y., Nov. 26.—John Buckley, 23 years old, died suddenly un-der mysterious circumstances. He drank beer in Glens Falls and complained of a spoon being put in it. Coroner Pattee was notified and began an inquest.

Two Men Killed at Crossings, BUFFALO, Nev. 23.—Two men were killed at grade crossings here. John Valquett, aged 74 years, was struck at Black Rock, and Joseph Gunning, a fish peddler, at Green street, both by New York Cen

General Markets.

er on foreign buying, but fell off, lesing all ad warmer communication with west all cut off.

May, 67%2005cc. December, 651486-56c.

CORN—No. 2 quiet, but steady: May, 59%c.
OATS—May, 53-5cc; track, white, state, 74

25%c.

PORK—Dull; family, \$11313.

gave relish to all.

EGGS Steady: state and Pennsylvania, 223

E068—Steaty: state and Pennsylvania, 228-SUGAR-Raw quieti fair refining, 3c.; cen-rifugal, 36 test, 35/c.; refined quiet; crustied, Mc.; powdered, 45/c. TURPENTINE—Dull at 375/322c, MOLASSES—Dull; New Orleans, 398-34c. RICE—Dull; domestic, 35/63/6c.; Japan, 39-Mc.

A SCHLATTER CURE.

manner any of the allegted cures. Dozens of cases were talked of every day, but when reporters or medical investigators attempted to find the people aleged to have been cured of divers allments their hunt ended in failure,
iomebody had been told of the case by
omebody else, and so on indefinitely.
Circumstantial details of one alleged
ure are, however, reported in several
fexas and other southern newspapers.

No. 670 —Positical Pi

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Minds invariant and thousant take
That for in bornhams
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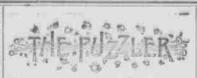
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No. 680 —Positical P eged to have been cured of divers all-

Schlatter and was treated by him, and declares that straightway his affliction began to leave him and his eyesight to mitrove. In a few days he could see my local to be seen to improve. In a few days he could see as well as before the disease affected his went to the office of the Denver News and read a column of matter set in solid agate type. When seen a few days ago, ROMAN ENODE Secure of the Denver News TENOR PIANON DENDERSON OF THE NOR PIANON DENDERSON OF THE NOR PARTIES.

By a rear read collision between two trains on the New York and Brooklyn being one man was killed, one probably fixedly and several slightly injured. eyes and says that to prove this he blindness was due entirely to Schlatter's influence. Among those who have is a correspondent of the New Orleans From the year of its ratification be. Times-Democrat, who was apparently



No. 002, dangram. There's a boson we could meeter If we reach the topmost remain It is this—the highest failer Has its foot upon the ground.

All Thun makes to this concludes Must creive, as sure as time— That a perfect education Mesns the hardest sort of climb.

We must fix with greatest enution. Our forashellous strong and deep, Escoing well in inted the saying, "Ere we walk we first must creep,"

No. 893 -Transpositions. He travels not only on frequented highways. Out lesses to own through the need difficult by Afrenteres he's hell would note it he Officillo. With you be hear fought on both Red due and

Yellow. To flowe Tarkish brigands, uncouth and un-

No. 624. Charade. Charter, charter, charter? What a notes that're marking! What our by the marter? Own to at her baking.

What is that to versing Mery than to the others? One is making seconds From their shangatored brothers.

No. 605. Half Square and Rhembold. A Michigan river. 2. Quantities of land. 3. A metal. 4. A Japanese coin.
 A verb. 6. A letter. Acroser 1. Deadly. 2. A device. 8.
 A male name. 4. A man's mans. 3. Strenked.
Down: 1. A letter. 2. A surb. 2. A

boy's nickparne. 4, A girl's rume. 5, A vessel for washing. 6, A girl's name, 7 Parched. 8, A promon. 9, A letter. No. 600. Numerical Parale,

My 1, 2, 5 are to be atout, My 5, 4, 2 are a delute. My 2, 3, 5 are to do My 7, 1, 5 is many times. My 9, 4, 2, 5 is a resting place. My 6 is my elf.
My whole is to be wifty.

No. 607,-Primal Arrestle.



When the dve objects in the above liketration have been rightly guessed and the names written one below the other, the little letters will spell the name of the author of a famous book.—St. Nicholas.

No. 098 - A Farmer's Trick. that the second lox contains twice as many as the first, the third twice as many as the second and the fourth as many as all the other baxes together. How is this possible?

No. 699,-Central Change. There are two words that you and I Make that and words that you and I Make that and boat or soft and sty, Both a salutours, and off we go Touriber set gains friend up for. Quite different courses we pursue, For when there's any danger you Go off, while I is secret tork.

Exert my power for surer work.

No. 760. - A Tree Puzzle,

New York, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—State and the —— My elster, who deserves the —— the —— My elster, who deserves the —— the —— My elster, who deserves the —— the maching ourselves look as —— as a loct our was destroyed by fire, entailed the rest of us.

After making ourselves look as —— as a loct our was destroyed by fire, entailed the rest of us.

After making ourselves look as —— as a loct our was destroyed by fire, entailed the rest of us.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

After making ourselves look as —— as foreign buying, but fell off, losing at last off.

possible that a --- grow so close to sait | Francisco Driving home, regardless of propriety, in the court of St. James, is dying of in-

most of us were chearing — all the way.

I was the one to settle the driver's exorbitant bill, and now my sisters — me

some money for weeks to come.

The court of St. James, is dying of influence in London.

An arritaguake shock was felt at Charleston, Mo., the witerations lasting three seconds.

No damage was done.

Fresight Said to Have Been Restored to
John James of Texas.

Matter of fact observers of the slugular craze in Denver over the healer
Schlatter have said that it was almost impossible to trace in a smisfactory
manner any of the allested enverse.

Iove set. 4. Ever toos haber 5. Publish
bylaves. 6. Dedicates a — 7. Sleek Enta
T. 8. Piest set. 9. Spirited N. P. 10.
Mating pens. 11. In panis. 12. St. Lumen.
13. King V save bestie. 14. New Hars off.
15. Sahib swans. 16. Hoss wehat? 17.
Ate raw Hys. 18. The W. M. C. parties.
19. See view, sir. 29. Year's rain tests.

N. Y.

Identification been, with 20 head of cattle, five horses and contents to the value of \$25,000, was burned in Tloga,
N. Y.

Note that it was almost impossible to trace in a smisfactory
manner any of the allested enverse.

Key to the Passley. No. 678.—Numerical Enigme: "The filscourse of flatterers is a rope of honey." No. 679 .- Postical Pf:

Texas and other southern newspapers. It is affirmed that John James of Alvarado, Tex., chairman of the Johnson county free silver Democratic executive committee, returned recently from the ver, where he had been completely healed of partial blindness by Schlatter According to these reports, James had been almost blind for over 30 years from acute granulation of the cyclids, and for several years had been unable to read. He heard of Schlatter and went to Denver to see him. He took his went to Denver to see him. He took his Camar Augustus. 20. John, King of Er place in the line and shook hands with land. 27. Charles of Anjon. 28. Victorial Control of Anjon.

TOB PIE

No. 652. -- Bhy need Decapitation: Spineseen and investigated Mr. James' story
seen and investigated Mr. James' story
No. 083.—Illustrated Keigma: "A roll-

No. 635 - Half Saunres.

No. 080 — Anagrams: 1. Pansy. 2. Chrymathemana. 3. Violet. 4. Butter-cop. 5. Pandellon. 6. Libre. 7. Crosses. 8. German. 9. Gentian. 10. Hyacinth. ti. Inchequir.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Nov. 14. United States Embassador Thomas F. Bavard was presented with the freedom of the city of Dundee, Scotland, by the

At Waterbury, Conn., Jacob Ferror, a tion who was robled of \$185 a few days ago, died as a result of an attempt to commit suicids by shooting. Her. Dr. Farmet Ashton Keen, a noted mangelist and author widely known in religious circles throughout the United States, died at Delaware, O.

First in the wise and nall factory of Philip Lownsend & Co., at Philip Lownsend & Lowns

Friday, Nev. 15. Reduct H. Hogemen, 75 years of age, was burned to death in his house in Roslyn, N. Y.

Two min were killed by the caving in of a server trench in Woonsocket, R. I. They were Alexander Aubin and Joseph Lawille.

A fillbuster cornedition has landed at Yaguas, ensuren Cuba, from Venezuela, with muo and munitions, to aid the in-

A five story brick block on Congress street, Beston, occupied by the Empire Histilling company, was destroyed by fire, with a less of \$125,000. A form barn belonging to Frank Hass at Taypau, S. Y., was destroyed by fire, enough a loss of \$10,000. Kighteen valu-

able criws were burned, Artheles of incorporation of the Erie Railroad company under the new reorganmatten plan were first with the secretary of state at Albany. The capital is \$146.

The Mesers, Cramp, the ship builders, have notified the exerctary of the navy that the hattheship indiana will be sent to Learner latured navy yard at once fully prepared for delivery to the government. Suturday, Nov. 16,

Fire at West Carthage, N. Y., destroyed

An underground explosion occurred in the vicinity of the Mausien House, London, weekled several intidings.

then B. Jordan, the head of the great try goods from of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Beston, find in that city, aged 73 years. Addess reserved in London from Pre-toria mate that upon the agrical of a the vehicle and a parcel containing sand substituted therefor

No. 698 — A Farmer's Trick.

A western farmer writes that he has pieced all eggs in fear boxes in such a way that the second lox contains twice as many as the first, the third twice as many as the first, the third twice as many as all the second and the fourth as many as all the other boxes tigether.

How is this possible?

Annus Bloccafield, a married man, Hying in Morraville, Fa., employed at the Trenton iron works, and both legs and arms broken yesterday afternoon. His clothing caught in the bearing in the engine room, and before the machinery could be stopped all his clothing was torn off. He will the

Hev. Dr. B. F. Smith, the venerable author of the national authom "Ameri-ca," died suddenly in Boson from heart failure, aged 87 years.

Thomas M. Thompson, who was in charget of the holier in the Potroit Journal building, the explosion of which caused the killing of 40 people, was indicted

Fill each of the blanks with the name of tree.

Last summer we had a pleasant trip to take command of the Spanish equadron in the command of the command of the spanish equadron in the command of the co Admiral Jose Navorro, who was ap-

good things. An — taken occasionally gave relief to all.

LARD-Nomis diprime western steam, \$5.00.
BUTTER—Soledy: state dairy, 15gafe; state creamery, 15gaffe; my little forether said he admired Old — my little forether said he admired Old — Tassalay, New, 19.

HINTERSE—Quiet: state, large, 75g810c.: each classes and reace. I never thought it devel by two masked robbers near San devel in the control of the product of the p

Rustem Pasha, the Turkish embassador

John Regerton Borls, secretary of the Sons of New York society in Chingo, died in that city. He formerly lived in Tompkins county, N. Y. Lesier Balley, aged 4 years, and Laura Balley, aged 7 months, children of Frank Bulley of Cardiff, N. Y., were accidentally drowned in a mill race hear that place. The lightly steamship James Tu Gibrolian seriously damaged from coming

raw were drowned. The United Status steamer Boston was put into commission at Vallejo, Cal. William C. Dickit, a piencer landowner f the city of himsenpolls, died at Lyons,

of Kansas City United States minister to Switzerland to succeed Minister Broad-

Kinsten Leonard Churchill, eldest son of the late Lord Randsiph Churchill, has joined the Spanish acmy in Cuba as a tentenant of hussars.

An express train on the Great Northern railroad was held up near St. Cloud, Minn. The robbers were unsuccessful in attaining their purpose.

The steamer Horsa was seized by Unit-ad States customs officers at Philadelphia on the charge of conducting a filliustering expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents